

Thursday, December 6, 1860.

AN ALLIANCE DECLINED.

It has been a favorite suggestion of the Northern flunkies, who have done so much to fan and stimulate the disaffection which has now broken out at the South, that certain of the Northern States, in the event of a disruption of the Union, would join the Southern Confederacy. To facilitate this new arrangement, it has even been proposed to divide the Empire State, so as to permit the virtuous cities of New York and Brooklyn, detached from an uncongenial connection with the fanatical counties beyond Cayuga bridge, to enjoy the sympathies and trade of South Carolina. We have a recollection of certain Vallandigham and Larrabee, who promised during the last session of the present Congress, that the Northwest would join the South. This was when the Northwest was regarded as the peculiar property of Judge Douglas. At other times, it has been said that it would only be necessary to cut off the puritanical States of New England, and that the remaining North might get along with the South most harmoniously.

All these projects of Northern alliance are most cruelly rejected by the magnificent dons of South Carolina. Nobody but actual slaveholders can enter the charmed circle of their gentility. Northern flunkies may be useful in many capacities, but none but slaveholding States can participate in the looming glories of the Southern Empire.

From the numerous cards of the candidates for the approaching State Convention in South Carolina, we select a few specimens which show the set of the wind.

Mr. A. G. McGrath says:
"No political alliance hereafter with any but slaveholding States."

Mr. M. C. Mordecai says:
"After the State is withdrawn, she should never be reunited with any of the non-slaveholding States of this Union in any form of government whatever."

Mr. Robert N. Gordin says:
"Once out, South Carolina should never again form a union with non-slaveholding States."

Mr. Hugh R. Banks says:
"I shall never recognize or assent to the reunion of South Carolina with any non-slaveholding State, under any circumstances, provision, or condition."

Mr. G. Maignault says:
"When South Carolina shall have seceded, I will oppose her ever being reunited with any non-slaveholding State, under any form of government whatever."

This is but poor comfort for the N. Y. Express and N. Y. Journal of Commerce, who have been begging for the admission of Manhattan Island into the Southern Confederacy. No amount of devotion to the Union, nothing, in fact, but actual "niggers," will answer the purpose.

VIRGINIA AND SENATOR HUNTER.

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, in an elaborate letter, under date of the 24th ultimo, discusses the question of the day with his usual tact and ability, and arrives, as men usually do, at results in harmony with his sympathies. Mr. Hunter came into public life as a disciple of Mr. Calhoun, and it has rarely happened that anybody once indoctrinated with the principles of that school, has ever sincerely adopted any other.

It is true that Mr. Hunter expresses his regret at the separate action of South Carolina, and his preference for a consultation of all the Southern States. This regret and this preference may be sincere, but even if insincere, Mr. Hunter is too skillful in disputation, not to have expressed them, because they give weight to his advice, now given to Virginia in the actual circumstances of the case, to follow South Carolina. He knows well that the pride of Virginia has been wounded by the solitary assumption of the Palmetto State, and that he could get no hearing for his own disunion suggestions, except by falling in, in appearance at least, with this feeling among Virginians.

But, as we have said, with all his regret, real or rhetorical, for the precipitation of South Carolina, he insists that Virginia has no option but to follow in her wake. Such, however, is not to-day the judgment of Virginia, and we doubt much if she will find anything in the arguments of Mr. Hunter, which will change her present opinions.

Mr. Hunter expresses the apprehension that if Virginia does not join the proposed Southern Confederacy, she will cease to find in the States which will compose it an outlet for her slaves. The truth is, if Virginia joins a Southern Confederacy, the cotton States would have a strong motive, in the desire to keep her permanently a slaveholding State, to refuse to receive her negroes.

In no event, whether a Southern Confederacy is formed or not, and whether Virginia joins it or not, would the citizens of Virginia be denied the faculty of moving into the cotton States with their slaves, whatever obstructions may be interposed to the traffic of negro traders. Whatever political disruptions may occur, the ordinary operation of human motives will go on, and the cotton States will only be too happy to receive accessions of wealth and population from Virginia and all other quarters.

The business of negro traders may be broken up, and is even more likely to be broken up, if Virginia joins a Southern Confederacy than if she keeps out of it. It is, at any rate, a business which ought to be broken up, and the sooner the better. It is a disgrace to the age and to the country, and nowhere is it really more reprobated than in Virginia, because nowhere is its wickedness better understood. Virginia has no ambition to have assigned to her the functions of a permanent breeder of negroes for the Gulf States, and the seductive rhetoric of her Senator will assuredly fail to satisfy her that there is either glory or profit in it.

A grand mass meeting, irrespective of party, was to be held at Lynchburg, Virginia, to-day, (Thursday) to consider national questions.

LUMINOUS.—"Words," said a distinguished writer, "were invented to conceal ideas." Whether this be so or not, it sometimes happens that persons who use them as vehicles to convey their meaning are unfortunate in their selection of proper words. Witness the following resolution, adopted at a meeting of citizens recently held in Hogsanville, Troup county, Georgia:

"Resolved, That those true and brave men at the North, who have battled hard and long for our rights, the Constitution, and the equality of the States, merit our gratitude and praise. But, as there was not enough of righteous men in Sodom and Gomorrah to save those cities from the vengeance of God and the fire of Heaven, it became necessary for Lot and his family to retire. Our Northern friends can benefit by their example."

A person who wished to understand what he was reading would undoubtedly ask, where is the type of Sodom and Gomorrah, and to whom is the expression of "Lot and his family" designed to apply? According to our idea, the "meeting of citizens" have been calling themselves names. Of like character was the expression used by Mr. Rhett, in a late secession speech, wherein he remarked, that the "Northern States had been feeding upon the South as vultures upon garbage."

SOUTH CAROLINA HOAXED.—A telegraphic dispatch has been going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that a company, styling themselves the "Maryland Light Horse Volunteers," numbering 1,300, had tendered their services to the Governor of South Carolina, to aid that State in her secession movements. It now turns out to be a hoax, there being no such organization in Baltimore. The Baltimore Patriot publishes the letter of the Volunteers to Gov. Gist, which is signed Philip Harry Lee, Major Commanding Twenty-Second Regiment Maryland Volunteer Light Horse, and dated, Baltimore, Nov. 6, 1860, and makes the following comments:

"It is, of course, needless to say that no such major or regiment belongs to this city. The 'gallant Palmetto flag' did wave one short hour, some nights since, over a few rowdy foreigners, at the Liberty engine-house, and whether 'Major' Lee, or 'Bony' Lee, was present, history has not yet noticed us. If Gov. Gist has no more reliable 'aid and comfort' than the Maryland Volunteer Light Horse can furnish, he is in a hopeless and helpless fix—that's all."

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

A requisition has been made upon the War Department, by the commander of Fort Moultrie, for additional troops and munitions of war. He states that the force now at that station is inadequate for emergencies which might arise in case the people or a mob should attempt to take it. The President and the Secretary of War are understood to be in favor of complying with the demand, but other members of the Cabinet differ as to the propriety of sending an increase of force, as it might exasperate the South and lead to trouble. The Administration is yet undecided as to its course in the matter.

The Mississippi Legislature adjourned on the 30th ult., having passed unanimously the Convention bill, the secession resolutions, and the resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to confer with the slaveholding States. The State Convention is to meet January 7. Mr. Lamar advocates immediate secession and the simultaneous adoption of a Federal Constitution—the Southern members and Senators to form a Congress of the new Republic, and appoint electors for President of the Southern Confederacy.

A dispatch from Montgomery states that the disunion movement is steadily and quietly progressing in Alabama. One half of the counties will send secession delegates to the Convention without opposition, and in the other counties the fight will be confined to those who advocate secession with the cotton States and those in favor of separate State action. The latter are said to be largely in the majority. The grand jury of the United States court at Montgomery presented the Federal Union as a nuisance.

The President's message was received at Charleston on Tuesday night, and "its moderate tone" (so a dispatch says) "surprised people." It had been thought the President would favor coercion. Since the purport of the message was known, many are in hope the separation will be peaceful. The volunteer companies in Charleston who have old-fashioned arms have ordered Minie muskets at their expense. It is said that by the first of January the State of South Carolina will be on a complete war footing.

In the Arkansas Legislature, on the 15th ultimo, resolutions were introduced declaring the sorrow of the people of that State at the result of the Presidential election; deferring to the action of the older Southern States in the matter; and authorizing the appointment of a committee to consider the subject. The following were offered as an amendment, and both it and the original were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

"Resolved, That the State of Arkansas being sovereign and capable of judging of her rights and wrongs, and not thinking the election of Lincoln of itself a cause for the secession of States from a general dissolution of the Union; and this General Assembly being chosen for the purpose of perpetuating and not of destroying or dissolving the Government, would impress upon the people a due forbearance, and especially would they urge the importance of taking no rash or inconsiderate steps in the absence of an overt act on the part of the incoming Administration."

"Resolved, That while, as a sovereign State, Arkansas claims to be competent to judge and act for herself, independent of rash or ill-considered action on the part of her other sisters in the Union, if she defer to any, it would be more mainly to follow the lead of the frontier slave States, which suffer most and are most interested, rather than the precipitate action of States less interested and further removed from the field of danger."

Brigadier General Semmes, a graduate of West Point, having been appointed to the command of the military department in Columbus, Georgia, has written a letter in acknowledgment of the high honor conferred upon him. The concluding part of the letter will give an idea of its quality:

"Believing that the union of the South lies through the blood of her sons, the note of abolition war on our Southern coasts will be no unpleasant sound to me. Let consequences take care of themselves. Are we to count consequences, when property, liberty, honor, family, are the great stakes. Merciful Father forb! For ever perish the craven who would surrender for fear of consequences. Hark! let the welkin ring! Southrons, arise! Buckle on your armor! Trust in God, and strike for independence! His right arm will support you. He will overrule consequences."

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, Second Session.

Wednesday, December 5, 1860.

SENATE.

Our report closed yesterday whilst Mr. Iverson was speaking.

Mr. Iverson. The States withdrawing disclaim further allegiance. We intend to go out of the Union before the 4th of March. Five States will go out. Arkansas and Louisiana will call a Convention pretty soon. The Black Republicans intend to use their power to put down slavery, and our policy is to get out of the Union while we have strength. Nothing under heaven can prevent it. Talk about the repeal of the personal liberty bills—that will not prevent it. We do not fear them much, but we most dread mob laws. We intend to go out, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." The next twelve months would find a Southern Confederacy fully established, and, in my opinion, the most prosperous and powerful ever seen. We do not apprehend war, but if the North attempt to coerce, it will come.

If the Senator from New Hampshire wants it, we will give it to him. We are prepared to fight for our liberties, rights, and honors. We are not a feeble race of Mexicans, that can be easily overcome. I believe we will have a united people, and agree harmoniously. I hope the North will see that it is the best policy to let us go, and make treaties of commerce with us, rather than attempt to coerce us. We will give them all possible advantages, and both of us will be able to live in the exercise of greater friendship. There is now an enmity between the Northern and Southern people deeper than hell! No one on the other side comes here to exchange courtesies, neither do we go there. We are enemies. Northern men hate the South greater than any other country does. We don't feel the loss of their love, and the sooner we separate, the better. The Senator from New Hampshire had better take care; if war comes, we will meet the myrmidons of the Abolitionists.

Mr. Davis hoped they would print the message, whether good, bad, or indifferent. As long as we are in alliance, threats are of no avail.

Mr. Wigfall said no man can deny that the constitutional compact between the States is that each State shall act for itself and on its own responsibility. He compared the violation of the laws by the States to a foreign Power breaking its treaties with us.

A message from the House was received, informing the Senate that it had passed the bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Mr. Wigfall continued. If violence is offered to the States of the South, the people will be called together to declare whether they desire to remain in the Union. If they believe that they will live more happy and prosperous under another Government, they will assert that by forming a Constitution. The more I read the President's message, the less I comprehend it.

I consider that the President believes that it is impossible to maintain the organization of the Federal courts in South Carolina, or enforce the decisions of the judicial tribunals; but, whether the State secede or not, he has power to collect customs there, and has power for holding possession of the forts. I intend introducing, at an early day, a resolution to ascertain whether an order has gone from the War Department in reference to the matter. I believe the President will precipitate the very measure he seems intending to avoid. It will be necessary to put a construction on the message, to know what the President intends doing. After then, we will urge forbearance no longer. Then we will trust in the God of battles.

Mr. Saulsbury said: It is not my intention to prolong this unnecessary and most unfortunate debate. I rise simply to say, in the presence of the representatives of the States of this Union, that my State, having been the first to adopt the Federal Constitution, will be the last to do any act, or countenance any act, calculated or having a tendency to lead to a separation of these States. [Applause.] Her people did and suffered too much, performed too much service in achieving the glorious liberty which we enjoy, and in establishing the Constitution under which we live. No son of hers will raise his hand against our institutions or against the Union. When the Union shall be destroyed by the madness of others, if, unfortunately, it should be, it will be time enough then for Delaware and her representatives to say what her course will be. [Loud applause from the densely-crowded galleries.]

The report of the Secretary of State was read by its title. It is the fiscal statement of the contingent expenses of the State Department.

Mr. Hamlin moved and the Senate adjourned at 2½ o'clock.

HOUSE.

After our report closed yesterday—Mr. Sherman offered a series of resolutions referring the various branches of the President's message to the appropriate standing committees.

At 2 o'clock the House adjourned.

Thursday, December 6, 1860.

SENATE.

The Senate assembled to-day at the usual hour, and was called to order by the Chair.

A prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Dr. Gurley.

Mr. Latham asked permission to present a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, which was received and laid over, according to rule.

Mr. Hale made a motion that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourns to meet Monday next, which was agreed to.

Mr. Powell, according to notice given yesterday, introduced a resolution that so much of the President's message as relates to the present agitated condition of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States be referred to a special committee of thirteen members; and that said committee be instructed to inquire whether any additional legislation be necessary than absolutely is within the sphere of the Federal authority for the security of the property of the citizens of the United States; if so, report by bill; and further to instruct said committee to inquire if it be expedient to propose an amendment or amendments to the Constitution, so as to insure prompt and full protection to the citizens of every State and Territory, and ensure equality of State rights, and equal rights of all the citizens, as aforesaid, under the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Bigler moved that the Senate adjourn; agreed to.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at the usual hour by the Speaker.

After the reading of the Journal, a communication was received from the State Department, transmitting an account of the disbursements of the Department on account of contingencies; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Interior Department, with the report of special Indian Agent Pritchards; referred.

A communication from the War Department, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 15th of April last, in relation to the removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi; referred.

Notice was given by Mr. Morris, of Ill., that on Monday next, he would call up his resolution relating to the perpetuity of the Union of the States.

A bill was reported by Mr. Vallandigham from the Special Committee appointed last session on the Senate bill looking "to the abolition of the franking privilege," which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the bill to construe "minimum price" of the public lands.

It was moved to lay it on the table, which was negatived.

The bill was amended, so as to apply to actual settlers, and the yeas and nays were being taken on its final passage as we go to press.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Portland, Dec. 5.—The steamer Canadian, from Liverpool, via Londonderry, on the 22d ult., has arrived here.

The steamers Asia, Borussia, Falton, and Vingo, had arrived out.

Political affairs were generally without any important change.

The Prince of Wales had resumed his studies at Oxford.

Considerable excitement prevailed at London on the 21st, in consequence of a report that the Emperor Napoleon had quietly arrived in England, and would reach London that afternoon.

Money Market.—London, Nov. 22.—The money market is easier. The Bank of England has agreed to exchange £2,000,000 sterling in gold for the same amount in silver with the Bank of France. A better feeling prevailed everywhere. Consols closed at 93½ @ 93½. New York Central railroad 78½; Erie railroad stock 33½ @ 33½.

The following are the chief items of interest embraced in the advices per steamer Canadian: The report at London of the Emperor Napoleon having arrived privately proved a hoax. The railroad station was besieged by an anxious crowd to view the distinguished sovereign, but he did not appear.

The London Times hopes for an early reduction of the bank rates of discount.

France.—Count Morny is going to Rome, on a special mission, with an autograph letter from the Emperor.

It is stated that Count Nallukie will succeed Count Persigny in the London embassy.

Italy.—There are no new movements of interest to record. The clergy in the Neapolitan provinces were engaged in paying their homage to Victor Emanuel.

The Archbishop of Naples was about to return to his See.

The rumors of a new Sardinian loan were contradicted.

The Dowager Queen of Naples, with the young Princess, had arrived at Rome.

The French were about to occupy Terracina. The siege of Gaeta continued. The Piedmontese bombarded the suburbs on the 12th.

The further resistance of the Bourbon troops had been paralyzed by the insubordination of their chief. Confusion was prevailing. It was believed that the complete evacuation of Gaeta had been resolved upon.

The Latest, via Londonderry.—A dispatch from Naples says that the ex-king had burst a blood vessel.

It was stated that negotiations for the cession of Venetia had commenced.

The Empress Eugenie returns to France on the 10th of December.

The Brazilian corvette Donna Isabel was wrecked on the coast of Barbary, and 100 seamen and 23 officers lost.

MEETING OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

Richmond, Dec. 5.—The State electors met at the Capitol to-day. The Breckinridge electors declined acting, on the ground that though by the technicalities of the law they might be entitled to vote, they were not in fact. The nine Bell electors then filled the vacancies, and cast the vote of the State for Bell and Everett.

A complimentary banquet was given to the electors to-night.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.

Omaha, N. B., Dec. 4.—Governor Black read his message to both Houses of the Legislature, assembled in joint convention, at eleven o'clock this morning. He recommends the passage of laws against usury, reducing the salaries of the Territorial officers, a proper amendment to the revenue laws, the raising of a sinking fund for the liquidation of the public debt, and many other beneficial measures. His message is entirely confined to the discussion of matters relating to the Territory.

FROM HAVANA.

New Orleans, Dec. 4.—The steamship Philadelphia has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 28th ult. The steamer Star of the West sailed for New York on the 27th, and the De Soto on the 28th.

Sugar was dull, and quotations nominal. Sterling exchange, 14 @ 14½. Bills on New York, 3 @ 4.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—A train boy, on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad, named W. H. Hudson, was yesterday arrested, charged with robbing the mails of notes and drafts to the amount of \$11,000, which were found in his possession.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Easton, Pa., Dec. 4.—Last evening, as a freight train was passing through the bridge at Freemansburgh, eight cars ran off the track and broke through the flooring. Francis Meighan, conductor, was killed. The bridge was not injured.

OLD FACTORY DESTROYED.

Boston, Dec. 4.—The old factory at North-borough was destroyed by fire last night; loss \$35,000. Many persons were thrown out of employment.

MAYORALTY NOMINATION.

Boston, Dec. 4.—Moses Kimball was last night nominated by the Republicans for Mayor of Boston.

A CONVENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF TEXAS.

New Orleans, Dec. 4.—The citizens of Texas have been urged, in a circular letter signed by a number of public gentlemen, to elect delegates to a State Convention on the 8th of January. It is said that the Convention will assemble at the capital of the State on the 4th of Monday of the same month. The movement appears to meet with popular sanction.

MEETING OF BANKERS.

New Orleans, Dec. 3.—A meeting of the bankers and merchants has been held, to adopt means for the relief of the money market. Emission of special bills of credit was proposed.

THE VOTE OF TEXAS.

New Orleans, Dec. 4.—Breckinridge's majority over Bell and Douglas is 32,109.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Augusta, Dec. 5.—The Georgia Methodist Conference, now in session here, have appointed a committee to prepare an address condemnatory of the custom of the navy requiring the

use of the Episcopal form of service on ships of war.

The Charleston Mercury and Courier both published the President's Message on Wednesday morning, from copies sent in advance.

Items Telegraphed from Washington.

Washington, Dec. 5.—With a view to relieve the financial embarrassments of the Government, Mr. Phelps made a proposition this morning in the Committee of Ways and Means to issue \$10,000,000 in the form of Treasury notes. The consideration of this proposition was postponed for a short time, as the Secretary of the Treasury's report on the state of the finances is not yet printed, and the members of the committee are not yet prepared to decide on the proper method of relieving the embarrassments of the Treasury.

The Speaker will not announce the special committee on the part of the President's message referring to the secession troubles until Monday next, desiring, meanwhile, to consult with the members of the different State delegations, in order to make the best selections.

Edward R. Reynolds, from New York, elected as the successor of Mr. Burroughs, deceased, qualified and took his seat in the House to-day.

The vote on the homestead bill in that body was the same as that which the President vetoed at the last session, the opposition thereto being from the Southern members, including those from the prospectively seceding States.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Amongst the propositions privately discussed in reference to the present political troubles is one looking to the appointment of a delegation by the conservative members of Congress from the slaveholding States, to proceed to the South Carolina Convention with the view of having a conference and making an appeal to that State to pause in her present movement.

The suggestion is made in intelligent circles, that when the special committee on Mr. Butler's resolution shall have been announced, the influential and conservative men of each State communicate with the members of the committee therefrom, thus contributing to the extent of their power to some practicable mode for quieting the present political excitement.

Several schemes have already been discussed; one of them is to make an effort to conciliate at least a large majority of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, whatever course the extreme States may pursue.

Major John P. Heiss arrived at New York, in the steamer Northern Light, on Monday, from Nicaragua.

The census of Vermont shows the population of that State to be 315,726.

CITY STEAM FIRE-WOOD MILLS AND COAL DEPOT.

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KINDLING and Stove-Wood prepared to suit the wants of each customer.

Coal kept in coal-houses, protected from the weather, and delivered free from dirt and other impurities. 2,240 pounds to the ton.

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dec 6-10t

FOR RENT.

A THREE STORY and basement brick house, on the corner of Fourth and K streets, containing eight rooms, newly new, and in good order. To a prompt tenant the rent will be moderate. Inquire of J. T. Clements, agent, No. 580 I street, or at this office. nov 26-1f

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LAMPBLACK of all qualities, and packed in all of the different styles known to the trade.

Roofing Pitch and Roofing Slate, FOR GRAVEL ROOFS.

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S. T. SHUMAN,

CHEMIST AND PHARMACEUTIST,
Corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, under the Clarendon Hotel.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his old customers and the public in general, that having located at the above stand, he will be happy to supply their wants in his line of business. dec 3-1y

BOOKBINDING.

GEORGE P. GOFF,
Bookbinder,
Corner Indiana avenue and Second street, nov 26 Washington, D. C.

THE UNION WILL STAND, NO MATTER WHO'S PRESIDENT!

CONSEQUENTLY, I shall remain in Washington, and continue to pursue my occupation of HOUSE, SIGN, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. Gilding in all its branches. Old Glazing promptly attended to. Painting and Ornamenting Cottage Furniture in the best style. I also call attention to the Painting of Roofs and Brick Walls.

All of the above I will do as cheap as the cheapest. I therefore solicit the patronage of my friends and fellow citizens of the District. Punctuality strictly observed, and work done in the best manner.

You will please mind your stops, and stop at M. T. PARKER'S Painting Establishment, No. 531 5311 Louisiana avenue, north side, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

P. S. Signs put up free of charge, as usual. nov 26

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

The Daily Globe, containing the proceedings of the next session of Congress in newspaper form, and the Congressional Globe and Appendix, containing them in book form, revised by the speakers, will be printed by me during the session to commence on the third of next December.

For one copy of the Daily Globe until the first day of next April, \$3; for one copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session, \$3.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix go free through the mails.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.

JOHN C. RIVES,
Washington City, Oct. 18, 1860.

BOARDING.

By the Day, Week, or Month, with or without Rooms.

MRS. M. A. MILLS, having taken and fitted up,